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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

The destruction and dislocation of food supplies incident to the war in Europe have recently focused attention on the food situation in the United States and on the ability of this country to furnish supplies to offset possible European food shortages if occasion should arise.

To meet the widespread interest in this problem, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has brought together the facts regarding the prospective supplies of important foodstuffs in the United States during the next 12 months.

This survey - which is based on the July crop report - indicates that abundant supplies of nearly all foodstuffs will be available for the coming year. The amount will be in line with those of recent favorable years, and considerably above the level of the 5-year period 1925-29.

With large yields of feed crops during the last several years, production of livestock, dairy, and poultry products has increased sharply over drought year outputs, and plentiful supplies will be available in 1940-41, both for domestic consumption and for any probable exports to other countries.

Recent increases in the domestic production of edible fats and oils are expected to continue this year. This will tend to reduce imports of certain of these products, and to increase the quantities of lard and vegetable oils which could be sent to Europe if any demand should arise.

Large crops of wheat and rice are again expected for the coming year. With the substantial carry-over stocks accumulated in recent years, supplies will be ample to meet all domestic requirements and to provide surpluses for export.

Total domestic supplies of fresh fruits during 1940-41 will probably be slightly above those of last year, and in line with the generous yields of the two preceding seasons. Canned fruits and fruit juices, although not quite as plentiful as in 1939-40, will be available in larger quantities than in any earlier year. Vegetable supplies, both fresh and canned, probably will show small increases over last year. The potato crop is also expected to be somewhat larger, although this increase will be partly offset by a smaller production of sweetpotatoes. Dry edible bean supplies will be smaller than those of last year, but will be well above the 1925-29 average.

The estimated supplies of various foodstuffs for 1940-41 are summarized in table 1, together with comparative estimates for previous years. These figures show the total supplies available during each year, including carry-over stocks on hand at the beginning of the new crop year plus production during the following 12 months.

Supplies available for domestic consumption

To determine the amounts of food that will probably be available for domestic consumption during 1940-41, the total food supplies for the year must be reduced by the amounts of prospective exports, by feed and seed requirements for certain crops, and by the minimum carry-over of stocks at the end of the year. The net supplies anticipated on this basis for the next 12 months are shown in table 2, with comparable data for earlier years. The figures on maximum supplies for 1940-41, in the last column of the table, are included to show the total quantities of food which would be available for domestic consumption if there were no exports during the year and if carry-overs at the close of the year were held to a minimum.

Per capita supplies ample

In order to compare current domestic consumption with the supplies used in previous periods, allowance must also be made for the growth of population, since increases in the number of consumers from year to year have raised the total food requirements of the nation. The estimates summarized in table 2 have therefore been converted to a per capita basis in table 3. The percentage changes in recent years from the average figures for 1925-29 are also shown.

The quantities of food products available for domestic use in 1940-41, when expressed in per capita terms, are still found to be well in line with the amounts used in previous years. Per capita supplies of meat, poultry products, butter, and potatoes are estimated to be slightly below the 1925-29 average, but they are in general agreement with the figures for more recent years. The per capita consumption of wheat will probably also be lower than in the earlier period, owing to changes in dietary habits over the last 10 or 15 years. For all other foods, the per capita supplies available for domestic use will probably be in excess of the base period figures, the increases varying from about one percent of the base for sweetpotatoes to 30 percent for canned vegetables and 75 percent for canned fruits. Most of these increases, it should be noted, represent general trends in production and consumption during recent years, rather than unusually large crops for 1940-41; fruits and vegetables in particular have come to occupy a larger place in the diet, and dairy products also show an upward trend. A rapid increase in soybean acreage during the last few years is largely responsible for the rise in the supply of domestic fats and oils, other than lard, shown in the table.

If occasion demanded, the domestic consumption of a number of foodstuffs during the coming year could be appreciably increased by limiting the volume of exports or by reducing carry-over stocks to a minimum. The maximum per capita supplies that could be made available in this manner are indicated in table 3. As the last column of the table shows, supplies of wheat and rice hold the greatest possibilities of expansion, but considerable latitude also appears for lard, fruits, and dry beans. For most other commodities, however, exports are not important or are expected to be relatively small during 1940-41, and carry-over reserves are also minor; and the maximum supplies available in domestic consumption are not significantly larger than those actually anticipated for the coming year.

Meat supplies

Total supplies of meat in the second half of 1940 will be larger than for any corresponding period since 1934, with pork accounting for most of the increase. Supplies during the year 1941 are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1940, however, reflecting a decrease in the 1940 pig crop. For the coming 12 months the total supplies available will probably be as large as in 1939-40 and will exceed those of other recent years. On a per capita basis, the quantities of meat available for domestic consumption have recovered from the 1935 low of 116 pounds and are almost as large as the 1925-29 average of 138 pounds.

The increased feed supplies available in 1937, 1938, and 1939 caused hog producers to expand production; the pig crop increased from approximately 55 million in 1935 to an almost record high of 84 million in 1939. However, the resulting increase in hog slaughter, together with unfavorable conditions in the pork and lard export trade, have caused hog prices to decline to relatively low levels, and indications are that the number of pigs raised in 1940 will be at least 10 percent fewer than in 1939. Most of this decrease will not be reflected in hog slaughter until 1941.

Cattle slaughter and beef output have changed relatively little in the last 3 years, but cattle numbers have been gradually increasing. The increase may begin to be reflected in larger supplies of cattle for slaughter in 1941. The trend in beef output, therefore, is expected to be upward.

The yearly production of lamb and mutton has held relatively stable during the last 5 years and no material changes are indicated for the coming year. With some indications of a slight increase in the 1940 lamb crop, supplies for slaughter during the next 12 months will probably exceed those of a year earlier.

The United States export trade in meats now represents only a very small proportion of total domestic production. There appears to be little prospect that exports will increase materially during the coming year. Hence, most of the United States output will continue to be available for domestic use.

Poultry and eggs

Supplies of both poultry and eggs are expected to be a little smaller in the 1940-41 season than in 1939-40. Total poultry supplies are expected to be about 6 percent smaller while egg supplies may be about 2 percent less than the figure for last year.

Chicken and egg production follows a fairly regular 3-year cycle. The decreasing production this year is a normal counterpart of that cycle, since production has been increasing for the past 2 years.

The production of turkeys has been increasing rapidly since 1930. In 1939-40, supplies were 16 percent larger than in the preceding year. Supplies are expected to be about 5 percent smaller in 1940-41 than in 1939-40, but they will continue much larger than in preceding years. As a result of the large carry-over of turkeys, consumption in 1940-41 is expected to be only 3 percent less than a year earlier.

Dairy products

Prospective supplies of butter and of dairy products other than butter for the year beginning July 1, 1940 are in line with the large supplies of recent seasons and much above the 1925-29 average. On a per capita basis, however, the estimated supply of butter available for domestic consumption is about 1 percent below the pre-depression average whereas estimated supplies of other dairy products are 9 percent above the average. With better-than-average pasture conditions this summer and plentiful feed supplies in prospect for somewhat larger herds, there is every indication of ample supplies of dairy products.

The only marked increase expected in exports of dairy products is for canned milk. Even with a 50 percent increase in these exports, the exports of all dairy products would amount to less than 1 percent of total production on a whole milk basis. Cheese imports, mostly of specialty types, will be curtailed, but they constitute a small part of domestic consumption of cheese.

Edible fats and oils

Production of edible fats and oils in the United States in 1940-41 is expected to exceed all previous records. Soybean oil production probably will reach a new record peak, totaling possibly 700 million pounds compared with an average of only 6 million pounds for the 5 years 1925-29. The production of corn oil, peanut oil, and olive oil is also likely to be above average in the 1940-41 marketing year. Lard production, on the other hand, may be slightly less than the 5-year average, and the production of cottonseed oil also will be below average.

The expected production of 4.7 billion pounds of food fats other than butter would be at least 500 million pounds in excess of usual consumption requirements. If, in addition, some 300-400 million pounds of edible fats and oils are imported for food purposes (mainly from the Philippines and East Indies) a surplus of 800-900 million pounds of food fats, chiefly in the form of lard and soybean oil (or soybeans), would be available for export or for increased domestic consumption, without depletion of reserve supplies.

Wheat

Wheat supplies in the United States in the year beginning July 1, 1940 are fully large enough to take care of domestic needs, export probabilities, and a substantial carry-over at the end of the year. The domestic utilization of wheat for food varies little from year to year; during 1940-41 it is expected to approximate 508 million bushels. After allowing for probable feed and seed requirements, the quantity of wheat available for export or for carry-over into 1941-42 will probably be about 330 million bushels. About 46 million bushels were exported in 1939-40 and trade opportunities may be somewhat less during the year ahead. If exports in 1940-41 should total about 40 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1941 would be about 290 million bushels.

Rice

Rice supplies in the United States in the year beginning Aug. 1, 1940 are very large for the fourth consecutive year, and may be the largest on record. The quantity carried over in August 1941 is expected to be around 250-300 million pounds of rice on a milled basis. During the 1925-29 period the carry-over averaged 102 million pounds.

Fruits

Total production of fruit in the United States in 1940-41 probably will be somewhat smaller than a year earlier, but slightly larger than that of 1938-39. Larger crops of citrus, pears, and strawberries probably will be more than offset by smaller crops of most other fruits. The total tonnage of fruits produced in the United States in recent years has averaged considerably higher than in the 1925-29 period largely because of the sharp increase in the output of citrus and pears. Despite the smaller total production of fruits this season, the supply available for fresh consumption probably will be slightly larger than that available last year. Present prospects indicate that somewhat smaller quantities will be used for canning and drying, and it is likely that exports of fresh fruits will be smaller than the unusually small exports in the 1939-40 season.

The total supply of canned fruits and fruit juices for 1940-41 is indicated to be slightly smaller than that of 1939-40 but larger than that of any other previous year. The recent expansion in the output of canned fruit juices has resulted in a total canned pack of slightly more than 100 million cases (24 No. 2 cans). Since net exports of canned fruits probably will be reduced this season, the supply likely to be available for domestic consumption may be slightly larger than in the previous season and still provide a normal trade carry-over at the end of the marketing year. In the case of the dried fruits, the total supply probably will be considerably smaller in 1940-41 than a year earlier, the reduction resulting from both a decreased carry-over at the beginning of the year and smaller packs this season. Early indications point to reduced packs of apricots, pears. prunes, and raisins. Export prospects for dried fruits are unfavorable, however, and therefore, it is probable that the supply available for domestic consumption will be ample.

Vegetables

The total output of truck crops for fresh market shipment in 1940 is indicated to be slightly larger than in 1939 and probably the largest on record. The quantity that will be made available for consumption, however, depends upon weather conditions during the next several months and upon market conditions. If, as in some previous years, market conditions are unfavorable, not all of the prospective production will be harvested and the total supply will be reduced accordingly.

It is probable that the total supply of canned vegetables in the 1940-41 season will be about the same as that of the previous season, a smaller carry-over about offsetting a larger prospective production. Per capita consumption

of canned vegetables has increased by almost one-third in the last 10 to 15 years and the supply expected to be available for domestic consumption this season is in line with this trend.

The United States potato crop for the year ahead is indicated to total 371 million bushels or slightly more than the crop harvested in 1939. On the other hand, the production of sweetpotatoes is expected to be reduced slightly so that the total supply of potatoes this season will be little different from that of a year earlier.

Although the acreage of dry edible beans remaining for harvest as of July 1 is larger than that of last season, reduced yield prospects indicate that total production in 1940 will be about the same as that of a year earlier. Carry-over stocks at the beginning of the 1940-41 marketing season, however, probably will be reduced by one-third, with the result that the total supply of beans for the coming season probably will be nearly 1 million bags short of that of the previous season. Since carry-over stocks have been unusually large in recent years, the supply made available for domestic consumption during the coming season probably will be as great as that of the last two seasons. Exports of dry edible beans during the 1939-40 marketing year increased sharply, but it is likely that some reduction in exports will occur in the coming season.

Sugar

Sugar supplies, both domestic and imported, are regulated by marketing quotas. Present prospects are that domestic and insular production will be large enough to fill their quotas and supplies in areas from which the United States secures its imports are also ample.

Quantities available for export

Although ample surpluses of many foods will be available in this country during the coming year, it does not seem likely that the United States will be called upon to furnish large quantities of foodstuffs to Great Britain or to continental Europe. Nevertheless, the reported prospect of severe food shortages in some European nations has created considerable interest in the magnitude of the reserve supplies that could be made available for export, if need or opportunity should arise.

For those commodities normally exported from this country estimates are therefore presented in table 4 of the probable volume of available exports for 1940-41. These figures show the total quantities of each foodstuff that could be spared without unduly curtailing the supplies available for domestic consumption or for carry-over at the end of the year.

On this basis at least 150 million bushels of wheat could be shipped to Europe, in addition to about 30 million bushels which may go to non-European countries. About 400 million bushels of corn and 100 million bushels of barley, or a total of 500 million bushels of feed grains, could also be shipped to Europe without placing any strain on the domestic supply situation.

At least 200 million pounds of pork are available for export in 1940-41, and, since the outlet for United States pork in Canada is now largely cut off, from 150 to 175 million pounds of this pork would be available for Great Britain if that country decided to buy in the United States. The total volume of pork available for export could be increased to about 400 million pounds without resulting in unusually high hog prices or creating any real domestic shortage. A total of 500 million pounds of lard could be shipped to Europe if wanted, after allowing for the 100 to 150 million pounds which may go to other countries. In addition, 250 million pounds of edible vegetable oil is available for export either as oil or seed. This 250 million pounds of oil could be supplied as soybeans, equivalent to about 26 million bushels, or part of it could be made available in the form of cottonseed oil. This makes a total of 750 million pounds of vegetable and animal fats and oils available for export to European countries, aside from the 100 to 150 million pounds going to usual export outlets.

Large quantities of fruit are available for export including 15 million bushels of apples, of which 10 million could be sent to the United Kingdom alone if needed by that country. Fifteen out of a total of 20 million boxes of oranges which could be exported without interfering with normal domestic consumption could be sent to the United Kingdom. Large quantities of grapefruit, lemons, and pears also are available, as indicated in table 4. The same is true of dried fruits and some canned fruits, including peaches and pears.

Although relatively small surpluses of canned vegetables will be produced this year, about 60 million pounds could be removed from domestic supplies without difficulty, of which about 40 million could be sent to Europe. One million bags of dried beans could also be shipped, only half of which is likely to be sent to non-European countries.

In addition to the foregoing commodities, sizeable surpluses of which are usually or frequently available for export, there are a number of commodities which could be made available in considerable volume to European countries if necessary. For example, there are at present large storage stocks of turkeys, of which perhaps 30 million pounds could be shipped abroad without endangering domestic supplies. If Great Britain should desire to procure in the United States quantities of evaporated milk and butter formerly obtained from Denmark and Holland, she would be able to do so without greatly affecting domestic prices or the supplies remaining for consumption in the United States. In fact, there is hardly an important article of food which might be required by Great Britain or other countries now in a position to make purchases in the United States which could not be supplied in ample quantity if need should arise. This statement, of course, presupposes that Great Britain no doubt would continue to obtain certain commodities from other sources readily available, such as beef from the Argentine.

It appears, therefore, that if any shortages of foodstuffs should develop in the United Kingdom or other European countries it will not be because of their lack of availability in the United States, but rather will be a result of the lack of ability or desire on the part of the foreign nations involved to buy from this country or to difficulties encountered in effecting delivery of the purchased commodities.

Table 1.

Summary of indicated total food supplies[1/] in the United States in 1940-41, and comparisons with previous years

Commodity	Unit	Average 1925-29	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Indicated 1940-41
Meats other than poultry 2/	Mil. lb.	17,058	16,529	17,108	18,838	18,832
Poultry meats 2/	" "	2,601	2,678	2,713	2,911	2,740
Eggs 2/	Mil. eggs	43,879	44,134	44,152	44,700	44,000
Butter 2/	Mil. lb.	2,168	2,273	2,419	2,374	2,345
Dairy products other than butter, in terms of whole milk 2/	" "	56,014	64,000	64,748	66,681	67,480
Lard 2/	" "	2,437	1,783	2,022	2,342	2,530
Other domestic edible fats and oils	" "	2,402	3,231	2,969	3,112	3,200
Imported edible fats and oils	" "	411	681	749	585	540
Wheat	Mil. bu.	955	959	1,085	1,009	1,009
Rice	" lb.	1,222	1,717	1,643	1,727	1,767
Fruits -						
Fresh	1,000 tons	7,629	10,129	10,032	9,907	10,133
Canned	Mil. cases of 24 No. 2's	63.4	107.9	103.6	113.6	110.6
Dried	1,000 tons	639.0	736.3	784.5	747.7	660.8
Vegetables -						
Fresh	" "	5,058	6,255	6,647	6,680	6,700
Canned	Mil. cases of 24 No. 2's	88.6	127.0	122.6	117.1	118.3
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	349	395	374	364	371
Sweet potatoes	" "	61.7	75.1	76.6	72.7	68.8
Dry edible beans	Mil. bags	12.1	16.4	17.5	17.0	16.1

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Production plus carry-over of stocks at the beginning of the new crop year. Unofficial estimates are included where official estimates are not available.

2/ July-June production plus July 1 stocks.

Table 2.

Summary of indicated food supplies available for domestic consumption 1/ in 1940-41, and comparisons with previous years

Commodity	Unit	Average 1925-29	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Indicated 1940-41 2/	Maximum available 1940-41 3/
Meats, other than poultry	Mil. lb.	16,391	16,075	16,362	17,938	18,053	18,295
Poultry meats	" "	2,540	2,613	2,651	2,838	2,680	2,700
Eggs	Mil. eggs	38,827	40,458	40,185	40,600	40,000	40,200
Butter	Mil. lb.	2,074	2,150	2,286	2,292	2,263	2,266
Dairy products other than butter, in terms of whole milk	" "	51,623	58,783	59,780	61,475	62,066	62,459
Lard	" "	1,509	1,442	1,606	1,775	2,000	2,380
Other domestic edible fats and oils	" "	1,881	2,645	2,250	2,370	2,500	2,575
Imported edible fats and oils	" "	338	487	545	415	370	370
Wheat 4/	Mil. bu.	504	498	523	516	508	714
Rice 4/	Mil. lb.	819	1,115	963	1,084	1,127	1,577
Fruits -							
Fresh	1,000 tons	6,865	9,068	8,942	9,152	9,834	10,133
Canned	Mil. cases of 24 No. 2's	51.6	85.1	88.9	98.9	100.0	105.0
Dried	1,000 tons	317.8	365.9	376.3	442.8	400.0	560.0
Vegetables -							
Fresh	" "	5,058	6,181	6,413	6,517	6,700	6,700
Canned	Mil. cases of 24 No. 2's	74.5	111.0	100.3	107.0	108.0	113.0
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	294	334	312	307	315	315
Sweetpotatoes	" "	50.6	61.9	62.9	60.0	57.0	57.0
Dry edible beans 4/	Mil. bags	10.2	12.3	13.3	13.0	13.0	14.0

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ In calculating the total supplies of the various classes of foods available for domestic consumption, no account was taken of the quantities which usually are lost or wasted in the marketing process, and, therefore, these data should not be assumed to represent actual consumption.

2/ Total supplies less estimated exports and probable carry-over into 1941-42. In the case of wheat, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans, the quantities expected to be used for seed and feed are also deducted.

3/ Total supplies less a minimum carry-over into 1941-42 with no allowance for exports. In the case of wheat, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans, the quantities expected to be used for seed and feed are also deducted.

4/ Includes varying quantities shipped to non-contiguous territories.

Table 3.- Summary of indicated per capita food supplies available for domestic consumption in 1940-41 and in previous years and percentage change from 1925-29 average supplies 1/

Commodity	Per capita quantities						Percentage change from 1925-29 average				
	Average 1925-29	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Indicated 1940-41 2/	Maximum available 1940-41 3/	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Indicated 1940-41 2/	Maximum available 1940-41 3/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats other than poultry	137.7	124.3	125.7	136.7	136.7	138.5	- 9.7	- 8.7	- .7	- .7	.6
Poultry meats	21.3	20.2	20.4	21.6	20.3	20.4	- 5.2	- 4.2	1.4	- 4.7	- 4.2
Eggs	40.8	39.1	38.6	38.7	37.7	38.0	- 4.2	- 5.4	- 5.1	- 7.6	- 6.9
Butter	17.4	16.6	17.6	17.5	17.1	17.2	- 4.6	1.1	.6	- 1.7	- 1.1
Dairy products other than butter, in terms of whole milk	433.8	454.6	459.1	463.6	469.8	472.8	4.8	5.8	8.0	8.3	9.0
Lard	12.7	11.2	12.3	13.7	14.9	17.7	-11.8	- 3.1	7.9	17.3	39.4
Other domestic edible fats and oils	15.8	20.5	17.3	18.1	18.9	19.5	29.7	9.5	14.6	19.6	23.4
Imported edible fats and oils	2.8	3.8	4.2	3.2	2.8	2.8	35.7	50.0	14.3	0.0	0.0
Wheat 4/	254.1	231.0	241.0	236.0	230.7	324.3	- 9.1	- 5.2	- 7.1	- 9.2	27.6
Rice 4/	6.9	8.6	7.4	8.3	8.5	11.9	24.6	7.2	20.3	23.2	72.5
Fruits, fresh	115.4	140.3	137.4	139.5	148.9	153.4	21.6	19.1	20.9	29.0	32.9
Fruits, canned	13.0	19.7	20.5	22.6	22.7	23.8	51.5	57.7	73.8	74.6	83.1
Fruits, dried	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.1	8.5	7.5	9.4	28.3	15.1	60.4
Vegetables, fresh	85.0	95.6	98.5	99.3	101.4	101.4	12.5	15.9	16.8	19.3	19.3
Vegetables, canned	18.8	25.8	23.1	24.5	24.5	25.6	37.2	22.9	30.3	30.3	36.2
Potatoes	148.2	155.0	143.8	140.4	143.1	143.1	4.6	- 3.0	- 5.3	- 3.4	- 3.4
Sweetpotatoes	23.4	26.3	26.6	25.2	23.7	23.7	12.4	13.7	7.7	1.3	1.3
Dry edible beans 4/	8.6	9.5	10.2	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.5	18.6	15.1	14.0	23.3

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ In calculating the per capita consumption of the various classes of foods, no account was taken of the quantities which usually are lost or wasted in the marketing processes, and therefore, these data should not be assumed to represent actual per capita consumption. The population figures are the July 1 estimates of the Bureau of the Census through 1938 with unofficial estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the later years.

2/ Per capita total supplies less estimated exports and probable carry-over into 1941-42. In the case of wheat, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans, the quantities expected to be used for seed and feed are also deducted.

3/ Per capita total supplies less a minimum carry-over into 1941-42, with no allowance for exports. In the case of wheat, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans, the quantity expected to be used for seed and feed are also deducted.

4/ Includes varying quantities shipped to noncontiguous territories.

Table 4.

Quantities of those commodities usually exported from the United States which are available for export in 1940-41 and actual exports in 1938-39

Commodity	Unit	Total quantities available for export 1/	Probable exports to non-European countries	Quantities available after allowing for exports to non-European countries	Total exports in 1938-39
Wheat	Mil. bu.	180	30	150	107
Feed grains:					
Corn	" "	400	-	400	34
Barley	" "	100	-	100	13
Total	" "	500	-	500	47
Pork 2/	Mil. lb.	400	50	350	172
Edible fats:					
Lard	" "	600-650	100-150	500	268
Other 3/	" "	250	-	250	4/ -74
Total	" "	850-900	100-150	750	194
Fresh fruits:					
Apples	Mil. bu.	15	5	10	12
Oranges	Mil. boxes	20	5	15	7.6
Grapefruit	" "	6	1	5	1.2
Lemons	" "	2.5	0.5	2	0.9
Pears	" "	3.5	0.5	3	3.4
Dried fruits:					
Raisins	1,000 tons	130	20	110	84.3
Prunes	" "	125	20	105	95.5
Peaches	" "	3	1	2	4.1
Pears	" "	6	1	5	5.8
Canned fruits:	5/				
Peaches	1,000 cases	3,000	300	2,700	2,160
Pears	" " 5/	1,800	50	1,750	1,726
Fruit salads and cocktails	" " 5/	1,000	100	900	960
Grapefruit	" " 6/	2,000	200	1,800	1,490
Pineapple	" " 5/	600	120	480	492
Canned vegetables	Mil. lb.	60	20	40	44
Dry edible beans	1,000 bags	1,000	500	500	298

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Maximum exports which would not unduly curtail supplies available for domestic consumption and for carry-over at the end of the crop year.

2/ Exportable as cured hams and shoulders or as American style bacon and possibly some as fresh pork.

3/ Excludes butter. Consists largely of soybeans (oil equivalent) or soybean oil; also includes some cottonseed oil and oleo oil.

4/ Net imports.

5/ 24 No. 2-1/2 cans containing 45 pounds of fruit per case.

6/ 24 No. 2 cans containing 30 pounds of fruit per case.